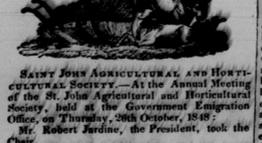


AGRICULTURAL.



SAINT JOHN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of the St. John Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Government Emigration Office, on Thursday, 26th October, 1848:

Mr. Robert Jardine, the President, took the Chair. The report of the Directors, and the papers annexed, being read by the President, it was on motion, resolved that the report be accepted, and that the same, with the accompanying documents be forthwith published.

Resolved, that three hundred copies of the Report of the Directors, and the papers annexed, be printed in pamphlet form, and that Mr. Ingledew's valuable report of 1847, on Turpin Culture, be re-printed as an appendix thereto; and ordered, that a copy be sent to each agricultural society in the Province, in pursuance of the resolution of last year, with a view to the adoption of measures for the establishment of a Central Board of Agriculture.

The Treasurer's Account for the year, as audited by the Directors, showing a balance in favour of the Society, of £25 10s, being granted, read, and examined, it was resolved, that the same be accepted and passed.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:— Robert Jardine, President; James Ingledew and Robert P. Hazen, Vice-Presidents; John Dunn, Treasurer; M. H. Perley, Corresponding Secretary; Douglas B. Stevens, Recording Secretary; Frederick J. Ayres, Daniel Brown, Robert Brown, James Brown, H. Danforth, G. C. Carman, E. Chubb, Charles Drury, Peter Dewar, Jas. Dunn, William Hawks, Wm. Howard, John Henderson, Archibald Lockhart, James Moran, Archibald Menzies, George P. Peters, Directors.

Resolved, that the inhabitants of each of the several parishes in the county be invited to form Branches of this Society in their several Districts. Resolved, that the funds of each Branch Society shall be at its own sole disposal, but that every member of such Branch Societies shall have the same privileges in the competition for premiums and purchase of agricultural seeds as are enjoyed by members of this Society, provided each member shall have actually and bona fide paid to the Branch Society of the District in which he resides not less than the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence for the year in which he claims the right to exercise either of these privileges.

Resolved, that the following Directors of this Society be requested to effect the formation of Branch Societies in their several localities:— Robert Brown and Frederick J. Ayres, Golden Grove and Lamont District; James Moran, Peter Dewar and William Hawks, Gardner's Creek and Black River district; James Moran, Alexander Lockhart, and Daniel Brown, St. Martin's; G. C. Carman, Archibald Menzies, and Doctor George P. Peters, Lancaster; Captain John Henderson and James Dunn, Little River and Red Head district.

Resolved, that in addition to any other seeds to be sent to the members of this Society, a quantity of Turnip and Carrot Seed to furnish an adequate supply for the County during next season, be imported and sold at the usual price of the market. M. H. PERLEY, Secretary.

MR. INGLEDREW'S REPORT ON THE CULTIVATION OF CARROTS. March, October 21, 1848.—To the President of the St. John Agricultural Society.

Sir,—I enclose a certificate, from Messrs. Ayres and Brown, of the quantities of turnips and carrots raised by me this year, as measured by them, amounting to 540 bushels of turnips, and 800 bushels of carrots.

As carrots are a root I would highly recommend to the notice of farmers, I will state my mode of cultivation. I take a piece of light, loamy land, which I take in green crop, and I plough it in the autumn as deep as care. In the spring, I put on thirty loads of well rotted manure to the acre, and spread it. I then cross-plough, and harrow, repeating the operation if the soil is well pulverized, or a second strike off the top of the drills with an iron rake—then sow the seed, after which, I rake as light as possible. Carrots should not be sown later than the 20th May. As soon as the weeds appear, I pass the cultivator between the drills, and draw the weeds to the sides of the drills. I repeat this operation daily, for the time above mentioned, taking care not to make the seed too wet, and at it can any time be separated from the soil.

The following is a statement of the cost and value of my carrot crop:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 'Fifty hundred bushels of carrots, which I estimate as worth 2s. 6d. per bushel' and 'Profit on this acre £50 10 0'.

Last year, I furnished an account of my way of cultivating turnips, which I cannot better, further than to say, that this season I sold 22 parcels of yellow turnips as they stood in the ground, for the sum of £24 10s, being at the rate of £33 per acre.

I wish to explain why my crop was not so heavy this year as it was last year. My land was a cold, wet, clay loam, and the season being very wet, the crop is not half what it might have been in a drier season. When farming in England, I was extensively engaged in raising turnips, and commonly could count upon 800 to 1200 bushels per acre. I should say, that the climate here suits turnips very well, the autumn being warm, and the autumn long and mild; but turnips must have a very yellow soil, and that we cannot have without thorough draining, which my limited means have not as yet allowed me to have done. I believe that the want of draining is the only reason why I do not raise the same weight of crop here, as I used to do in England.

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REPORT OF WILLIAM HAWKES, ESQUIRE, OF ST. JOHN'S. Black River, October 9th, 1848. To the President of the Saint John Agricultural Society.

Sir,—I was induced, the year before last, by the reports and recommendations of your Society, to try the cultivation of turnips. The land was well prepared with manure, but still, crop did not come up to my expectation, and I had almost made up my mind that you were too sanguine as to what could be done in any way of turnip-raising. In your last year's report, I noticed Mr. Ingledew's directions, that unless the young plants were thinned to the extent of six inches, and the earth well cleared away from the remaining plants, there would not be half a crop; and seeing this, I thought I would try again. I am happy to report that I have succeeded in raising a crop of turnips, and would not exchange the acre of turnips I now have, for any three acres of any other crop I could wish to raise.

The produce of this acre is 600 bushels, of which I will send you a certificate. 600 bushels of turnips, worth, £30 0 0. 300 bushels of carrots, £10 0 0. Measure, £1 10 0.

Profit on the acre, £22 10 0. As I am situated that when we become better acquainted with the cultivation of the turnip, we will be able to obtain a much greater yield, I intend to follow it up in a great measure, instead of the potatoes which has become so very uncertain, and I would like to see all farmers do the same. Your obedient Servant, WILLIAM HAWKES.

REPORT OF WILLIAM HAWKES, ESQUIRE, OF ST. JOHN'S. Black River, October 11th, 1848. To the President of the Saint John Agricultural Society.

Sir,—As your Society has offered a premium for the best report on making and sowing manure, I will tell you my own experience in the matter, not to get the premium, but for the purpose of assisting you in your efforts for the improvement of farming generally, of which I am a warm and true friend. I have often been filled with regret at seeing the poor cattle stivering in their stalls, and that there was no manure to be had, and that the soil was so bare, and the manure thrown out of a safe, and in the waste, there to lie, and have all the good that it could do, not only from the rain, but by the wind blowing it away, and this, an error which I will do my best to prevent.

I followed the fashion of the country when I first began farming, and would not three or four loads of manure to the acre, and I thought they should. My manure was also mixed with water, and all the substance that was washed out of it, I threw away. I did not perceive the land to be much the better for it. I tried it, and saw that I must either change my mode of manuring, or give up farming.

I therefore built a barn on the following plan. It measured 26 by 36 feet, and from the South, with large doors at both ends, and a passage running along the south side. On the side of the barn, I placed the roof close down to the manure-house behind. On the other side, I placed the heads to the barn, and I fed them from the loose contents of the manure-house, and I was so that I can drive a team right through. My manure never freezes now, and my cattle being made comfortable, thrive in a way they never did before.

As I have found that turnips and carrots can be raised to advantage in this country, I intend to make a root-crop in the middle of my farm, about a foot deep. I think the turnips will keep there, and I will feed the calves, and they will be fit for feeding the calves.

I have this year a compost heap of the following dimensions—fifty six feet high, thirty-three feet long, and five feet high. It is composed of 120 loads of green sawdust, with about the same quantity of black loam, and as much good vegetable mould; the two last I mixed together. I placed this and the sawdust, in alternate layers of eighteen inches, and find that it heated, until the whole became one mass of very beneficial manure.

Wishing the Society the success it so well deserves, I am your Obedient Servant, WILLIAM HAWKES.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods. LEEDS HOUSE. The Importation of Winter Goods for this season is in part consisting of:— FRENCH and Anglo Merinos; shot, striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustras, and Colours; Saxons; Cheviots; Flannels; Ostrich and Downy; Worsts; Welsh and Lancashire Flannels; Saxons; Broad Cloths; Tweeds; Duckings; Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Draped satin, Girdle Napes, Berlin Wool, shawls in fancy plaid, Cashmere, Colons, and Cashmere Neck Ties, Mullers, Penelope Bows, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in Handkerchiefs, Cotton Goods, Haberdashery, FURS, Blankets, Small Wares, Silk Mercuries, The usual well assorted stock. BENJAMIN CROWTHER. Prince Wm. street, 28th Sept. 1848.

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SHOCKING ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE FROM GUNPOWDER.—Yesterday (Monday) a dreadful accident occurred at the village of Boydston, near Carnarvon, Elizabeth Jones, a charwoman, brought from Carnarvon six pounds of gunpowder. As the evening was very wet, the powder got damp, and when Mrs. Jones reached home she placed it before the fire to dry. There were four of her daughters sitting at the fire, and the powder having taken fire, a fearful explosion took place, the roof of the house was blown off, and the inmates dreadfully scorched. Mr. John Daniel and others entered the house immediately after the accident, and found the poor sufferers with their clothes on fire, and their blackened skin and flesh hanging from their bodies. The youngest daughter died soon after, and little boys are entertained by the medical men of the recovery of the others. Their names are Perry Roberts, aged 17; Elizabeth Roberts, 20; Margaret Jones, 22; and the mother, Elizabeth Jones, 25.—Liverpool Mercury.

EVERETT'S SIXTH EXHIBITION. ST. JOHN'S.—According to a report from the City of New York, the total taken on European account during this time, was not less than 6,000,000 dollars. The amount of the last year's remaining to be raised is 7,000,000 dollars.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 10, 1848. Dates to the 28th October were received here on Wednesday by the English Mail which left Liverpool at that time, and reached Halifax in 81 days. The news is unimportant, being of much the same character as at former periods.

The first fleet of ships have closed, and the prisoners O'Brien, M'Nutt, O'Donoghue, and Meagher, severely found guilty of the high crimes imputed to them; they were sentenced to death accordingly, but from what had transpired of the deliberations of a Cabinet Council, there seems to be no doubt their lives will be spared. The Lord Lieutenant was in England, having left Dublin on the 27th inst. The amount of the last year's remaining to be raised is 7,000,000 dollars.

THE CHOLERA.—The general state of health both in the metropolitan districts and throughout the country is such as to excite the most anxious solicitude. The number of deaths in London during the past week is 171 less than the average of the corresponding week in the last five years. The fatal cases reported of cholera during the past week, seem to be having over many isolated parts of the country. Instances of individual cases are not reported with any frequency, but at present they are so inconsiderable compared with our immense population, that in a national point of view they do not create any special apprehension.

IRELAND.—The special commission at Clonsilla, recently held in the extraordinary circumstances, as it is supposed, of having been accidentally inoculated with the virus of cholera, and died on the 26th inst. The Commission was held at Clonsilla, on the 26th inst. The Commission was held at Clonsilla, on the 26th inst.

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